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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. Khrushchev, Nikita Sergeevich - Khrushchev studied at the Industrial Academy Imeni Kaganovich in Moscow in 1925-1928. Its function was to prepare business managers. He first advanced politically by becoming secretary of the Party Committee of the above Academy. Fate was kind to Khrushchev because during his student days he met Alleluieva (Stalin's second wife) through whom he was introduced into the intimate circles of Stalin.

2. In 1931 Khrushchev became secretary of the Moscow Raikom, then second secretary of the Obkom in 1934 with Kaganovich in the job of the first secretary, and Malenkov as chief of the Party Cadres. Thus, the order of their importance at that time was Kaganovich, Khrushchev, and Malenkov. In 1935 Kaganovich was transferred to the Central Committee as its secretary and Khrushchev became the first secretary of the Moscow Obkom.

3.

4. Khrushchev came from the lower classes and therefore has the knack of getting along with the masses. Khrushchev more than any other high Soviet official, circulated among the masses. He received his intermediate and higher education during the Soviet regime. He is intelligent within the narrow meaning of the word. He has a very hazy idea of the life abroad.

5. He became a member of the Central Committee before Malenkov. In his present capacity of the Party Secretary he replaces Stalin. consider Khrushchev as belonging to Beria or Molotov groups rather than to Malenkov, although in this final analysis he would serve almost anyone. With regard to the

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understanding and knowledge of internal politics, Khrushchev would make a suitable chairman of Council of Ministers, but not a foreign minister. the same could be said of Malenkov.

6. Andreev, Andrei Andreevich - Andreev is hard, self-willed, a bolshevik to the marrow of his bones.

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He came from the Russian Trade Union ranks under Lenin and belongs to his school. the courage to object to Stalin on occasions. He can be further described as being a worker-revolutionary, a professional bureaucrat, and a temperamental orator, who favors forced collectivization.

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7. His disgrace can be attributed not to any deviation from the party line, but to the clash with Malenkov's apparatus. In spite of his old feud with Malenkov, it appears as if Andreev's stock began to rise again after Stalin's death. Next to Voroshilov, he is now the most prominent person in the Supreme Soviet and further advancement could be expected.

8. Ilyichev, I F - Ilyichev graduated in 1936 from the Party-History Department of the Institute of the Red Professorate in Moscow. He is still fairly young, he must now be about forty-five years old. While in school he was secretary of the above-mentioned department and later worked as an instructor in the Propaganda and Agitation Section of the Central Committee.

9. He is a former editor of "Pravda" and a former alternate member of the Central Committee. he has not produced any theoretical writings, did not play a prominent role or stand out in any way. he rose from the ranks during World War II where he owes entirely to the support received from the Party apparatus of the Propaganda and Agitation Section of the Central Committee and particularly to its chief, Stetsky, and his deputies, Miron and Zagel.

10. Pospelov, P N - A candidate of the Central Committee and a secretary of the Communist Party, in 1937 he was under fifty years of age. He was connected with the Institute of Red Professors from 1928 until 1937.

there is no one equal to him in the Soviet Union as a historian and an expert on the theory of bolshevism and Marxism. While Yudin relies on his uncanny "party-scent," Pospelov has the fundamental knowledge of Marxism. He is a doctrinaire of the highest order and not a dialectician. He limits himself to the field of Marxist and bolshevik theory and history. In dealing with others Pospelov is very dry and acts as a theoretical bureaucrat. If there are any ideological fanatics left in the Soviet Union, Pospelov is certainly one of them.

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11. Pospelov seems to be firm in his present post which is a sign that there are no changes in the Party line. Among the Party intellectuals Pospelov undoubtedly enjoys a broader authority than Yudin or Mitin. Although he writes a great deal, he never was subjected to any criticism. Before and in the early days of World War II, Pospelov was regarded as a favorite of Molotov and Kaganovich.

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